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## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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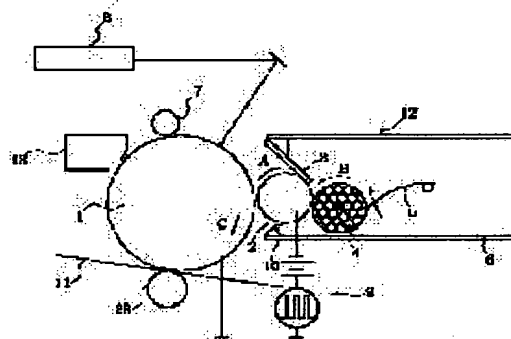
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## (54) DEVELOPING METHOD

## (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To attain a clear image without fogging while keeping sufficient image density by specifying relation among the circumferential speed of a developing sleeve, toner density and toner sticking quantity.

**CONSTITUTION:** When it is assumed that the circumferential speed of an electrostatic latent image carrier 1 is  $V_d(\text{cm/s})$ , the circumferential speed of the developing sleeve 2 is  $V_s(\text{cm/s})$ , the toner density is  $\rho(\text{g/cm}^3)$ , and the toner sticking quantity on the developing sleeve 2 is  $M(\text{g/cm}^2)$ , either of following conditions is satisfied:  $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ , and  $(M/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ . Or  $0.4 \times 10^{-3} < M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ , and  $(M/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$ . Or  $0.6 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.7 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ , and  $(M/\rho) \cdot (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}(\text{cm})$ .



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**CLAIMS**


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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] In a development method of having the following, going by said gap, making a toner in a toner thin layer formed in said developing roller move onto electrostatic latent-image support, and developing an electrostatic latent image When setting [ peripheral velocity of said electrostatic latent-image support / peripheral velocity of Vd (cm/s) and said developing roller ] toner coating weight on rho (g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and said developing roller to M (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) for density of Vs (cm/s) and a toner, A development method characterized by satisfying either formula of the following 1, and 2 and 3. A developing roller which kept a gap in electrostatic latent-image support, and has been arranged Toner thin layer means forming which forms a toner thin layer in the surface of this developing roller

1.  $0.2 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

2.  $0.4 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

3.  $0.6 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho \leq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

[Claim 2] Binding resin of said toner contains polyester resin generated from a monomer constituent which contains the following component (a), (b), (c), and (d) at least as a principal component. Hydroxyl values of this polyester resin are 10-20, and weight average molecular weight is 13000-20000. A development method according to claim 1 characterized by for number average molecular weight being 5000-8000, and ratios of weight-average-molecular-weight (Mw) / number average molecular weight (Mn) being 2-3.5.

A divalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from isophthalic acid, a terephthalic acid, and its derivative (a) 25-35-mol% of the total amount of monomers (b) A trivalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from trimellitic acid and its derivative 2 - four-mol% of the total amount of monomers (c) It is 45 - 60-mol% of the total amount of monomers about 12 - 18-mol% of the total amount of monomers, formation of (d) propoxy, or/and a etherification diphenol component that ethoxylated in a divalent acid component chosen from a dodecenyl succinic acid, an octyl succinic acid, and its anhydride at least.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the development method of developing an electrostatic latent image using the developer which does not contain the carrier particle in 2 component developer, and the so-called 1 component developer.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] When using the 1 component developer (henceforth a toner) and developing an electrostatic latent image, a toner obtains the friction charge in which development of a latent image is possible by the developing roller or friction which it is with toner thickness specification-part material further.

[0003] As for the concentration of the record image which, on the other hand, imprints the toner image formed in the latent-image supporter to imprint material, and is obtained, 1.4 to 1.5 or more are desirable at optical density, and in order to obtain this image concentration, it must make [ many ] the amount of the toner which moves onto electrostatic latent-image support from a developing roller. Therefore, in order to obtain sufficient image concentration conventionally, in the case of a magnetic toner, it is the toner coating weight on a developing roller Abbreviation  $1.3 \times 10^{-3}$  g/cm<sup>2</sup> In the case of a nonmagnetic toner, it is abbreviation  $0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  g/cm<sup>2</sup> above. It has set up above.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the toner near the center of a toner layer having un-arranged [ of polarity being opposite to normal polarity, or fully not being charged ], although the toner a developing roller and near the toner thickness specification-part material can be enough rubbed against these members and will fully be charged in normal, if a toner layer is set up thickly as mentioned above.

[0005] Namely, if the toner which has not been charged in normal receives the force of the electric field which arrived at the development field and were formed of development bias as mentioned above Since it flies towards the part in which the latent image on a photoconductor drum is not formed, and it becomes fogging and many toners whose amount of electrifications is not enough exist, the toner of sufficient amount for the latent-image formation section on a photoconductor drum does not reach, but there is un-arranging [ that development effectiveness will fall ].

[0006] This invention was made in view of the above-mentioned problem, and the place made into the purpose is to offer the developer which attains a clear image without fogging, maintaining sufficient image concentration.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A development sleeve which this invention kept a gap in electrostatic latent-image support, and has been arranged that the above-mentioned purpose should be attained, Toner thin layer means forming which forms a toner thin layer in the surface of this development sleeve is provided. In a development method of going by said gap, making a toner in a toner thin layer formed in said development sleeve move onto electrostatic latent-image support, and developing an electrostatic latent image When setting [ peripheral velocity of said electrostatic latent-image support / peripheral velocity of Vd (cm/s) and said development sleeve ] toner coating weight on rho (g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and said development sleeve to M (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) for density of Vs (cm/s) and a toner, It is the development method of satisfying either formula of the following 1, and 2 and 3.

[0008]

$1.0.2 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$2.0.4 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$3.0.6 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho \leq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

(M/rho) and (Vs/Vd)  $\geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

[0009]

[Example] Drawing 1 is image formation equipment equipped with the developer 12 which used the nonmagnetic toner, and the surface of the electrophotography photoconductor drum 1 as electrostatic latent-image support which \*\* four times in the direction of arrow head C with the primary electrification vessel 7 as a printing process is uniformly charged in negative polarity. Subsequently, image exposure is performed by the aligner 8 which makes a laser beam the light source based on image information, and a latent image is formed on a photoconductor drum 1. Next, this latent image is formed into a visible image by reversal development with a nonmagnetic toner with a

development counter 12. The toner image on a photoconductor drum 1 is imprinted on the imprint material 11, and a transfer residual toner is cleaned with a cleaner 13. It is fixed to the imprint material 11 by which the toner image was imprinted by the non-illustrated fixing assembly, and it obtains a permanent image.

[0010] The spreading roller 4 rotates in the direction of arrow head B, and a development counter 12 applies the nonmagnetic toner as a 1 component developer stored in the toner bottle 6 on the development sleeve 2 so that it may have the spreading roller 4 for conveying a toner to the toner conveyance member 5 and about two conductive development sleeve as a developing roller which rotates in the direction of arrow head A and may have relative velocity to the development sleeve 2 in a toner bottle 6. It is more desirable for the spreading roller 4 to be sponge or to perform knurling tool processing or brush-like processing, in order to make this spreading perform good.

[0011] The applied toner is regulated by predetermined thickness with the elastic blade 3. The member of the shape of a sheet, such as polyurethane rubber, is stuck on the member which has elasticity, such as a member simple substance with which the elastic blade 3 has elasticity, such as polyurethane rubber, and phosphor bronze. And the pressure welding of the blade 3 is elastically carried out to the sleeve 2.

[0012] Even regulation of \*\* toner thickness is thinner than the least interval (50-500 micrometers) between a drum 1 and a sleeve 2 in the development section which develops a latent image with a blade 3. Therefore, the so-called non-contact development is performed. That is, a toner flies from a sleeve 2 and adheres to the latent image of a drum 1.

[0013] In order to improve development effectiveness, the oscillating bias voltage which superimposed alternating voltage on direct current voltage from the power supply 9 is impressed to a sleeve 2, and the oscillating electric field which the sense reverses by turns are formed in the development section of this.

[0014] A toner is charged in negative polarity mainly in friction with a sleeve 2, when rubbed by the sleeve 2 with a roller 4, and when passing the nip of a blade 3 and a sleeve 2.

[0015] The result of an experiment of this example in the development counter of the above-mentioned configuration is shown in a table 1. the ratio [ as opposed to / in a table 1, a horizontal train is the amount M of toner support on the developer support after the toner regulation with an elastic blade (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) and / the peripheral velocity of electrostatic latent-image support in a column ] of the peripheral velocity of a development sleeve — it is  $V_s/V_d$ , and in this experiment, the peripheral velocity of electrostatic latent-image support is fixed to 6.0 cm/sec., and it carries out adjustable [ only of the peripheral velocity of a development sleeve ]. When, as for the mark in a table, image quality with optical density [ in the paper ] practically sufficient [ 1.5 or more and fogging ] at 1% or less is acquired for "O", when, as for concentration, fogging is a little conspicuous at 1 - 2% sufficiently but, "x" of "\*\*" is [ concentration ] the case where fogging is considerably conspicuous at 2% or more, sufficiently but. Image concentration has thin concentration at 1.5 or less, or "U" is the case where image concentration becomes an ununiformity.

[0016] in addition, it was alike, it set, fogging was measured using the reflection density meter TC-6DS mold by Tokyo Denshoku Co., Ltd., and the value computed from the following formulas was used.

(Reflection factor of the imprint object before image formation) - (reflection factor of the imprint \*\*\*\*\* image section after image formation) (%)

[0017]

[A table 1]

表 1

$\begin{matrix} M \\ (g/cm^3) \\ Vs/Vd \end{matrix}$	$0.1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.3 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.7 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$
0.8							ウ		
1.0						ウ	ウ	△	
1.2				ウ	ウ	ウ	○		
1.4				○	○	○			
1.6						○			
1.8		ウ	○	○		○	○	△	×
2.0									
2.2									
2.4									
2.6	ウ	○	○			○	△	×	
2.8									
3.0		○							

[0018] Since the density  $\rho$  of the nonmagnetic toner used for this example is 1.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, if the value of  $V_d$ ,  $V_s$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $M$  in a setup of "O" in a table is assigned to the following formulas, the relation of the following formulas will be materialized in all setup.

[0019]

$1.0 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$2.0 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho < 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$3.0 \times 10^{-3} \leq M/\rho \leq 0.7 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

$(M/\rho) \text{ and } (V_s/V_d) \geq 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$  (cm)

[0020] In addition, the density of a toner says the thing of the weight per unit volume in melting and the condition of having solidified and having considered as the solid material, on these specifications for not a thing but the toner of weight per unit volume of fine particles.

[0021] Next, the case where a magnetic toner is used is explained based on drawing 2. Since the configuration of the equipment except a development counter is the same as that of the image formation equipment of drawing 1,

explanation is omitted. The development counter has the container 17 which held magnetic 1 component developer 14 which does not contain a carrier particle, i.e., an insulating magnetism toner. By the nonmagnetic development sleeves 19, such as aluminum, stainless steel, etc. which rotate in the direction of an arrow head, a toner is carried out from a container and conveyed by the development section 21. In the development section 21, the minimum interval was kept at 50–500 micrometers, and the electrophotography photoconductor drum 1 and the development sleeve 19 as electrostatic latent-image support have countered. And a toner is given and developed by the electrostatic latent image in this development section 21.

[0022] The thickness of the magnetic toner layer conveyed by the development section is regulated by the blade 16. Blades are the magnetic substance, such as iron, and have countered through the magnetic pole N1 and the development sleeve 19 of a magnet 15 by which quiescence arrangement was carried out into the development sleeve 19 in between. Therefore, the line of magnetic force from a magnetic pole N1 focuses to a blade 16, and a magnetic curtain strong between a blade 16 and the development sleeve 19 is formed. On the development sleeve 19, the magnetic toner layer 22 thinner than the gap between a blade 16 and the development sleeve 19 is formed with this magnetic curtain.

[0023] By impressing oscillating bias voltage to a sleeve 19 from a power supply 9, the toner on a sleeve 19 is made to fly towards a drum 1, and adheres to a latent image.

[0024] A toner is charged mainly by friction with a sleeve 19.

[0025] The experimental result by the development counter of the above-mentioned configuration is shown in a table 2. Since the density  $\rho$  of the magnetic toner used for this example is 1.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, if the value of  $V_d$ ,  $V_s$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $M$  in a setup of "O" in a table is assigned to the above-mentioned formula like the case of nonmagnetic monocomponent toner, the relation of the above-mentioned formula will be materialized in all setup.

[0026]

[A table 2]

表 2

$\frac{M}{V_s/V_d}$ ( $g/cm^3$ )	0.2 × $10^{-3}$	0.3 × $10^{-3}$	0.4 × $10^{-3}$	0.5 × $10^{-3}$	0.6 × $10^{-3}$	0.7 × $10^{-3}$	0.8 × $10^{-3}$	0.9 × $10^{-3}$	1.0 × $10^{-3}$	1.1 × $10^{-3}$	1.2 × $10^{-3}$	1.3 × $10^{-3}$	1.4 × $10^{-3}$	1.5 × $10^{-3}$
0.8										ウ				
1.0									ウ					
1.2									○					
1.4						ウ	○	○						
1.6					ウ									
1.8			ウ	○	○			○	○	△	×			×
2.0														
2.2														
2.4														
2.6	ウ	○			○				○	×				
2.8														
3.0	ウ	○												

[0027] By the way, in order to fully electrify a toner, it is desirable to use the fluid outstanding toner.

[0028] By using a toner excellent in the fluidity, while being able to attain the formation of a uniform toner coat layer and friction charge grant on a development sleeve, in a development field, toner flight is performed good according to impression of development bias, and-izing can be carried out [ a visible image ] as a toner image faithful to a latent image, without forming the condition that the toner particle condensed to the latent image on a photoconductor drum by the ability of formation of a uniform powder cloud to be performed.

[0029] The fluidity index in drawing 3 contains resin and a coloring matter at least, it adheres in homogeneity to fluid improvement material strongly, so that this numeric value is small, and it is the index of how much fluid improvement material has adhered in homogeneity to the classification article surface which is the volume mean particle diameter of 5-12 micrometers strongly, and its fluidity improves.

[0030] Conventionally, the measuring method of a toner fluidity index took the following methods with the well-known powder circuit tester ( PT[ by Hosokawa Micron CORP. ]-D mold), and measured. Measurement environment is set to 23 degrees C and 60%RH.

[0031] After leaving a toner under measurement environment for 12 hours, weighing capacity of the 5.0g is carried out correctly. The sieve of 100 meshes (150 micrometers of openings), 200 meshes (75 micrometers of openings),



and 400 meshes (38 micrometers of openings) is set to a shaking table in piles from a top.

[0032] The 5.0g toner which carried out weighing capacity correctly is calmly vibrated for 15 seconds with the back of a sieve (on 100 meshes) 2, and the amplitude of 1mm.

[0033] The amount of toners which remained on each sieve calmly is weighed precisely.

[0034] (Amount (g) of toners) which remained on 100 meshes) /  $5 \times 100$  ... a (amount of toners which remained on 200 meshes (g)) /  $5 \times 100 \times 3/5$  .. b (amount of toners which remained on 400 meshes (g)) /  $5 \times 100 \times 1/5$  .. c fluidity-index (%) = a+b+c [0035] In drawing 1, as for a setup of a development counter, and Vs, Vd and M, concentration is obtained by the experiment of drawing 3 1.5 or more, using a nonmagnetic toner, and fogging is also 1% or less.

[0036] Relation like drawing 3 is obtained from the value of the fluidity index of the toner obtained from the above-mentioned formula, and the value of fogging on a transfer paper.

[0037] Since formation of a powder cloud is performed very actively when a toner arrives at [ a fluidity index ] a development field in 2% or less of field in drawing 3, scattering of a toner becomes remarkable in using the nonmagnetic toner which cannot regulate the toner especially by the MAG.

[0038] If a fluidity index becomes high, a motion of a toner worsens at the time of the friction charge grant by the specification part, when the count of contact with a blade or a development sleeve becomes fewer, a toner will stop fully charging and reversal toners will increase in number.

[0039] If a fluidity index exceeds 20% as shown in drawing 3, the value of fogging will exceed 3%. For this reason, in order to obtain the high-definition image with which fogging is not conspicuous, as for the fluidity index of the toner to be used, it is desirable that it is 20% or less.

[0040] Since it is desirable for the value of fogging in a monochrome image to be 1% or less in order to stop the total amount of fogging in the color picture formation equipment on which many especially toner images are put, the fluidity index of a toner becomes 10% or less.

[0041] However, when the fluidity index mentioned above uses 20% or less of toner for the developer shown in drawing 1, Since the fluidity of a toner is good, a toner tends to flow into the crevice between each configuration member in a development counter 12 easily. Since a toner is supplied from the conveyance member 5, without supplying the development sleeve 2, especially the toner that entered the crevice if it was in the developer with which the big crevice was formed between spreading roller 4 edge and the toner bottle 6 wall section will cause toner condensation.

[0042] When the peripheral-speed ratio of a photoconductor drum and a development sleeve is still higher, in order to rotate at high speed, while the stress which joins a toner increases, in order to carry out the temperature rise of the spreading roller 4 and the development sleeve 2, the condensed toner has a possibility of carrying out \*\*\*\*\* solidification gradually, under hot environments (room temperature of 30 degrees C or more).

[0043] As for the glass transition temperature ("Tg" is called hereafter) of this to a toner, it is desirable that it is 60 degrees C or more. Moreover, since each color toner needs to carry out \*\*\*\*\* color mixture uniformly at the time of fixing in order to obtain good color reproduction when forming a color picture for cyanogen, a Magenta, yellow, and the toner image of four colors of black in piles especially and it is necessary to use the low toner of toner softening temperature, as for Tg, it is desirable that it is 67 degrees C or less.

[0044] Measurement of Tg was measured using a differential-thermal-analysis measuring device (DSC measuring device) and DSC-7 (PerkinElmer, Inc. make). A test portion carries out weighing capacity of the 5-20mg 10mg to a precision preferably. This is put in into an aluminum pan, and using the empty aluminum pan as a reference, the next actuation is performed in order to eliminate all hysteresis first. It is made to go up by 10 degrees C / min from a room temperature to 200 degrees C under N2 ambient atmosphere, and maintains for 10 minutes at 200 degrees C. It quenches after that and maintains for 10 minutes at lowering and 10 degrees C to 10 degrees C. Then, it goes up to 200 degrees C by the programming rate of 10 degrees C / min. The endothermic peak of the Maine peak in the range of 40-100-degree C temperature is acquired with this programming rate. Let the intersection of the middle line of the base line of the back before an endothermic peak comes out at this time, and a differential heat curve be the glass transition temperature Tg in this invention (refer to drawing 4).

[0045] When becoming possible to prevent fogging still more certainly by setting [ in the case of monochrome image formation ] up the fluidity index of a toner to 2 - 10% 2 to 20% like the above in color picture formation and forming a color picture using nonmagnetic monocomponent toner, by making Tg of a toner into 67 degrees C from 60 degrees C, there is no possibility that toner welding may occur under hot environments, and it becomes possible to also attain sufficient color reproduction nature.

[0046] When the toner indicated by Japanese Patent Application No. No. 152219 [ four to ] in this example was used, as described above, high-definition images also with the enough color reproduction at the time of fixing without fogging were obtained, and toner welding was not generated under hot environments (30 degrees C).

[0047] The binding resin of a toner with the toner which \*(ed) and was indicated by the above-mentioned application The following component (a), The polyester resin generated from the monomer constituent which contains (b), (c), and (d) at least is contained as a principal component. It is the toner characterized by for the hydroxyl values of this polyester resin being 10-20, for weight average molecular weight being 13000-20000, for number average molecular weight being 5000-8000, and the ratios of weight-average-molecular-weight (Mw) / number average molecular weight (Mn) being 2-3.5.

[0048] The divalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from isophthalic acid, a terephthalic acid, and its derivative (a) 25-35-mol% of the total amount of monomers (b) The trivalent aromatic series system acid component chosen from trimellitic acid and its derivative 2 - four-mol% of the total amount of monomers (c) It is 45

- 60-mol% of the total amount of monomers about 12 - 18-mol% of the total amount of monomers, the formation of (d) propoxy, or/and the etherification diphenol component that ethoxylated in the divalent acid component chosen from a dodecenyl succinic acid, an octyl succinic acid, and its anhydride at least.

[0049] Drawing 5 explains the following example. In addition, what carries out the same configuration operation as the example of drawing 1 attaches the same sign, and omits explanation.

[0050] from the member in which the elastic blade 3 has elasticity, such as polyurethane rubber and phosphor bronze, in drawing 5 — changing — the electrification polarity of a toner — reversed polarity — and the member 24 of the shape of a sheet which has the property in which it is charged strongly is stuck on the toner and the portion which \*\*\*\*.

[0051] Although nylon, cellophane, etc. which show the property of just being charged strongly as a sheet member are used in order that the toner used for this example may show negative electrification nature, the point of pair abrasiveness and environmental stability etc. to nylon is desirable.

[0052] The amount of electrifications of the toner under each environment in the case where the blade of only polyurethane rubber and the blade which stuck the nylon sheet on the surface of polyurethane rubber are used, and the relation of image quality are shown in a table 3.

[0053] As for a setup of a development counter, and Vs, Vd and M, concentration is obtained by the experiment of a table 3 1.5 or more like the example of drawing 1 under the environment of 23 degrees C and 50%RH, using a nonmagnetic toner, and fogging is also 1% or less.

[0054] In performing this comparison examination, in the case of the blade of only polyurethane rubber, compared with the blade which stuck the nylon sheet, the contact pressure to the development sleeve of a blade is highly set up so that both friction may become almost equal under the environment of ordinary temperature normal relative humidity.

[0055]

[A table 3]

表 3

帯電量 ( $\mu\text{C/g}$ ) 画 質	23℃ 50 % R.H.	15℃ 10 % R.H.	30℃ 80 % R.H.
ウレタンゴムのみ	- 15 ○	- 40 濃度不足	- 6 カブリ多し
ナイロンシート 貼り付け	- 18 ○	- 20 ○	- 15 ○

[0056] Only in the case of polyurethane rubber, since the set pressure of a blade is high under low-humidity/temperature environment, a toner carries out [ a blade ] the charge up too much, concentration runs short, and reversal fogging has occurred under a high-humidity/temperature environment, without the ability fully giving a friction charge to a toner so that clearly from a table 3. On the other hand, when the sheet of strong positive electrification nature is used for a blade, without being influenced by environment only from polyurethane rubber, it turns out that the friction charge is certainly given to the toner, and it turns out that fogging is not generated further, either.

[0057] If it is made a setup which satisfies image concentration and fogging under the environment of ordinary temperature normal relative humidity like an example 1 by using the sheet which carries out frictional electrification to a blade at a toner and reversed polarity as explained above, it will become possible to be stabilized under the environment of low-humidity/temperature from under the environment of heat and high humidity, and to attain high definition.

[0058]

[Effect of the Invention] In the above explanation, in order to attain the concentration of enough images, keeping the toner layer on a development sleeve thin, according to this invention, fogging is not generated, so that clearly.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Explanatory drawing of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Explanatory drawing of other examples of this invention.

[Drawing 3] Explanatory drawing of the relation between a fluidity index and fogging.

[Drawing 4] Explanatory drawing of Tg.

[Drawing 5] Explanatory drawing of the example of further others of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 Photoconductor Drum

2 Development Sleeve.

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[Translation done.]

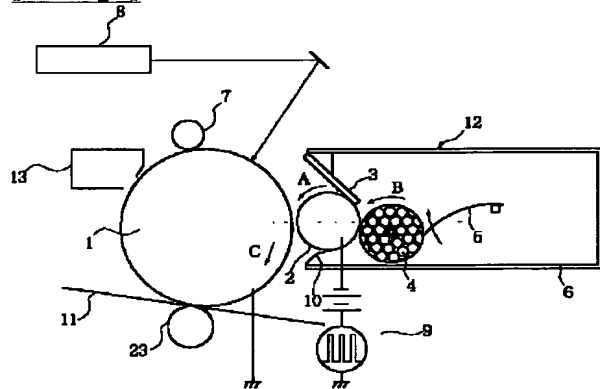
**\* NOTICES \***

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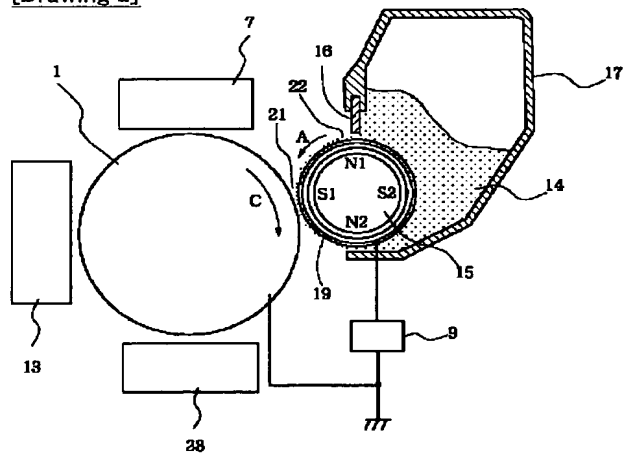
- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.  
2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.  
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DRAWINGS

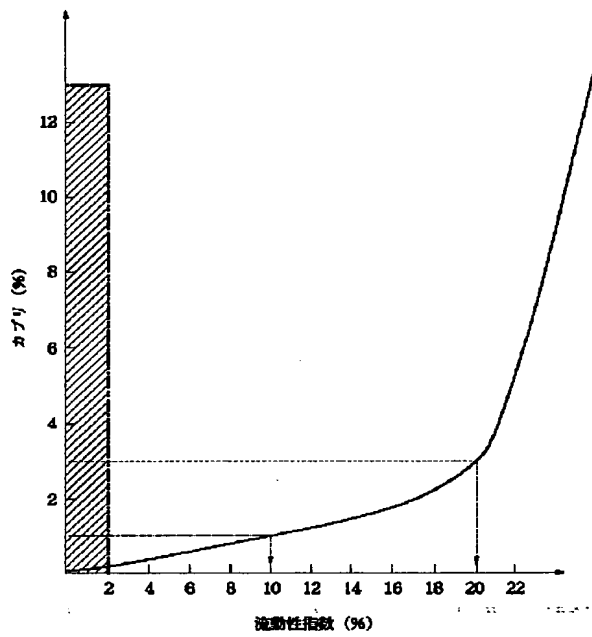
[Drawing 1]



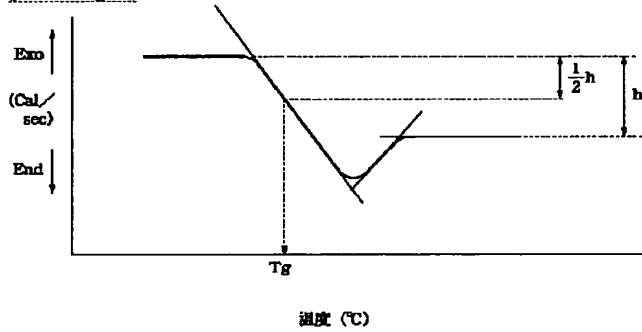
[Drawing 2]



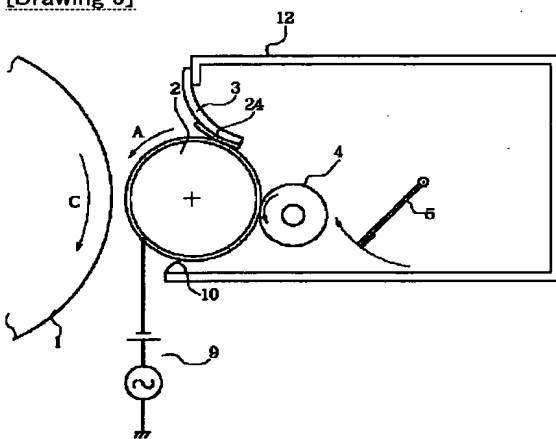
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]

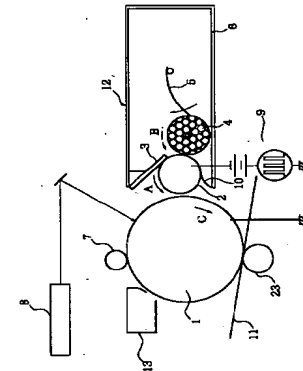


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(54)【発明の名称】 現像方法

(57)【要約】  
【目的】 1成分現像前により、カプリののない高濃度の画像を形成すること。  
【構成】 感光ドラム1の周速をVd、現像スリーブ2の周速をVs、トナーの密度をρ、現像スリーブ上のトナー付着量をMとした時、M/ρと、Vs/Vdとの間に所定の関係が成立するようにする。



(2) 特開平6-194943

1. 4〜1.5以上が望ましく、この画像濃度を得るために現像ローラから静電潜像担持体上に移動するトナーの量を多くしなければならぬ。従って、従来、十分な画像濃度を得るために、現像ローラ上のトナー付着量を磁性トナーの場合約1.3×10<sup>-3</sup>g/cm<sup>2</sup>以上、非磁性トナーの場合約0.8×10<sup>-3</sup>g/cm<sup>2</sup>以上に設定している。

【0004】  
【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、上記のようにトナー層を厚く設定すると現像ローラやトナー層厚規制部材近傍にあるトナーはこれらと十分密着できず正様に十分に帯電されるが、トナー層の中心付近のトナーは極性が正逆極性と反対となっていたりするか、あるいは十分に帯電されないという不都合がある。

【0005】即ち、前記のように、正様に帯電されていないトナーが現像領域に達し、現像バイアスによって形成された電界の力を受けると、感光ドラム上の潜像が形成されていない部位に向けて飛翔し、カプリとなってしまう。また、帯電量が十分でないトナーが多く存在する為、感光ドラム上の潜像形成部に十分な量のトナーが到達せず、現像効率が低下してしまうという不都合がある。

【0006】本発明は上記問題に鑑みてなされたもので、その目的とするところは、十分な画像濃度を保ちつつ、カプリの無い鮮明な画像を達成する、現像装置を提供することにある。

【0007】  
【課題を解決するための手段】 上記目的を達成すべく本発明は、静電潜像担持体に間隙を置いて配置された現像スリーブと、この現像スリーブの表面にトナー層を形成するトナー層形成手段とを具備し、前記現像スリーブに形成されるトナー層中のトナーを前記間隙をよぎって静電潜像担持体上に移動せしめて静電潜像を顕像化する現像方法において、前記静電潜像担持体の周速をVd (cm/s)、前記現像スリーブの周速をVs (cm/s)、トナーの密度をρ (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)、前記現像スリーブ上のトナー付着量をM (g/cm<sup>2</sup>)とするとき、下記1.、2.、3.のいずれかの式を満足する現像方法である。

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【0008】  
1. 0.2×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ<0.4×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.5×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
2. 0.4×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ<0.6×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
3. 0.6×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ≤0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.8×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
【0009】  
【実施例】 図1は非磁性トナーを用いた現像装置12を備えた画像形成装置であり、印字プロセスとしては一次帯電器7によって矢印C方向に四駆する静電潜像担持体

(2) 特開平6-194943

【特許請求の範囲】  
【請求項1】 静電潜像担持体に間隙を置いて配置された現像ローラと、この現像ローラの表面にトナー層を形成するトナー層形成手段とを具備し、前記現像ローラに形成されるトナー層中のトナーを前記間隙をよぎって静電潜像担持体上に移動せしめて静電潜像を顕像化する現像方法において、前記静電潜像担持体の周速をVd (cm/s)、前記現像ローラの周速をVs (cm/s)、トナーの密度をρ (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)、前記現像ローラ上のトナー付着量をM (g/cm<sup>2</sup>)とするとき、下記1.、2.、3.のいずれかの式を満足することを特徴とする現像方法。

1. 0.2×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ<0.4×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.5×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
2. 0.4×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ<0.6×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
3. 0.6×10<sup>-3</sup>≤M/ρ≤0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ)・(Vs/Vd)≥0.8×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
【請求項2】 前記トナーの粘着樹脂が、下記成分(a)、(b)、(c)、及び(d)を少なくとも含有する単量基塩基化合物から生成されたポリエステル樹脂を主成分として含有し、該ポリエステル樹脂の酸価が10〜20であり、重量平均分子量が13000〜20000であり、数平均分子量が5000〜8000であり、重量平均分子量 (Mw) / 数平均分子量 (Mn) の比が2〜3.5であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の現像方法。

(a) イソフタル酸、テレフタル酸及びその誘導体より選ばれた2価の芳香族系酸成分を全モノマー量の25〜35mol%、  
(b) トリメリット酸及びその誘導体より選ばれた3価の芳香族系酸成分を全モノマー量の2〜4mol%、  
(c) ドデカニルコハク酸、オクタデカニル酸及びその無水物より少なくとも選ばれた2価の酸成分を全モノマー量の12〜18mol%、  
(d) プロパキシ化、または/及びエトキシ化したエーテル化ジフェノール成分を全モノマー量の45〜60mol%。

【発明の詳細な説明】  
【0001】  
【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は2成分現像剤に於けるキャリア粒子を含まない現像剤、所謂一成分現像剤を使用して静電潜像を顕像する現像方法に関する。

【0002】  
【従来の技術】 一成分現像剤 (以下トナーと書く) を用いて静電潜像を顕像する場合、トナーは現像ローラ、或いは更にトナー層厚規制部材との摩擦により潜像を現像可能な帯電電荷を得る。

【0003】 一方、潜像担持体に形成されたトナー像を転写材に転写して得られる記録画像の濃度は光學濃度で

表 1

$\frac{M}{V_d} \left( \frac{g}{cm^3} \right)$	0.1 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.2 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.3 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.4 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.5 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.6 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.7 $\times 10^{-3}$	0.8 $\times 10^{-3}$	1.0 $\times 10^{-3}$
$V_g/V_d$									
0.8							○		
1.0						○		△	
1.2				○	○				
1.4									
1.6									
1.8		○	○	○				△	×
2.0									
2.2									
2.4									
2.6	○	○	○				○	△	×
2.8									
3.0		○							

【0013】 現像効果を上昇させる為、スリプ2には、電圧9から直流電圧に交流電圧を重畳した振動バイアス電圧が印加され、これによって現像部には向きが交互に反転する振動電界が形成される。

【0014】 トナーはローラ4によりスリプ2にこすり付けられる時、及びブレード3とスリプ2とのニップを通して時、主としてスリプ2との摩擦で負極性に帯電される。

【0015】 上記構成の現像器における本実施例の実際の結果を表1に示す。表1において、縦列は弾性ブレードによるトナー剥離後の現像剤担持体上のトナー担持量M (g/cm<sup>2</sup>) であり、横列は静電潜像担持体の周速度に対する現像スリプの周速度の比V<sub>s</sub>/V<sub>d</sub>であり、本実験では静電潜像担持体の周速度を6.0cm/sec. に固定し、現像スリプの周速度のみを変化させている。表中の記号は、『○』が紙上の光学濃度が1.5以上、カブリが1%以下で実用上十分な画質が得られた場合、『△』は濃度は十分だがカブリが1~2%でやや目立つ場合、『×』は濃度は十分だがカブリが2%以上でかなり目立つ場合である。『○』は濃度が1.5以下で画質濃度が薄い、画質濃度が不均一になる場合である。

【0016】 尚に於いては、カブリは東京電色社製の反射度計TC-6DS型を用いて測定し、以下の式より算出した値を用いた。

(画像形成前の転写体の反射率) - (画像形成後の転写体上非画像部の反射率) (%)

【0017】

【表1】

としての電子写真感光ドラム1の表面が一様に負極性に帯電される。次いで画像情報に基づきレーザービームを光源とする露光装置8により画像露光が行われ、感光ドラム1上に潜像が形成される。次にこの潜像は現像器12にて非磁性トナーで反転現像により可視像化される。感光ドラム1上のトナー像は転写材11上に転写され、転写トナーはクリナー13でクレンジングされる。トナー像が転写された転写材11は不図示の定着器で定着され永久像を得る。

【0010】 現像器12はトナー容器6内にトナー搬送部材5と、矢印A方向に回転する現像ローラとしての導電性の現像スリプ2近傍にトナーを搬送するための塗布ローラ4を有し、現像スリプ2に対して相対速度を有するよう、塗布ローラ4は矢印B方向に回転して、トナー容器6内に貯蔵された一成分現像剤としての非磁性トナーを現像スリプ2上に塗布する。この塗布を良好に行わせるために、塗布ローラ4はスポンジであるが、ローレット加工またはブラッシュ加工が施されている方が好ましい。

【0011】 塗布されたトナーは弾性ブレード3により所定の厚さに弾性される。弾性ブレード3はクレタングム等の弾性を有する部材単体か、リン青銅等の弾性を有する部材にクレタングム等のシート状の部材が貼り付けられて、そしてブレード3はスリプ2に弾性的に圧接されている。

【0012】 ブレード3で規制されたトナー層厚は、潜像を現像する現像部において、ドラム1とスリプ2間の最小間隙(50~500μm)よりも薄い、従って所望非接触現像が行われる。即ち、トナーはスリプ2から飛翔してドラム1の潜像に付着する。

【0018】 本実施例に用いた非磁性トナーの密度ρは

1. 0g/cm<sup>3</sup>であるため、表中の『○』の設定におけるV<sub>d</sub>、V<sub>s</sub>、ρ、Mの値を以下の式に代入すると、全ての設定において以下の式の関係が成立する。

【0019】

- 0.2×10<sup>-3</sup> ≤ M/ρ < 0.4×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ) · (V<sub>s</sub>/V<sub>d</sub>) ≥ 0.5×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)
- 0.4×10<sup>-3</sup> ≤ M/ρ < 0.6×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ) · (V<sub>s</sub>/V<sub>d</sub>) ≥ 0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)
- 0.6×10<sup>-3</sup> ≤ M/ρ < 0.7×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)  
(M/ρ) · (V<sub>s</sub>/V<sub>d</sub>) ≥ 0.8×10<sup>-3</sup> (cm)

【0020】 尚、本明細書でトナーの密度ρというのは、

粉末の単位体積当りの重量の事ではなく、トナーを溶融、固化して固型物とした状態での単位体積当りの重量の事を言う。

【0021】 次に磁性トナーを用いた場合について図2をもとに説明する。現像器を除く装置の構成は図1の画像形成装置と同様であるため説明を省略する。現像器はキャリア粒子を含まない磁性1成分現像剤、即ち絶縁性磁性トナー14を収容した容器17を有している。トナー14は矢印方向に回転するアルミニウム、ステンレス鋼等の非磁性現像スリプ19によって容器から持ち出され、現像部21に搬送される。現像部21に於いては静電潜像担持体としての電子写真感光ドラム1と現像スリ

表 2

M ( $\mu\text{cm}^2$ )	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
	$\times 10^{-10}$	$\times 10^{-9}$	$\times 10^{-8}$	$\times 10^{-7}$	$\times 10^{-6}$	$\times 10^{-5}$	$\times 10^{-4}$	$\times 10^{-3}$	$\times 10^{-2}$	$\times 10^{-1}$	$\times 10^0$	$\times 10^1$	$\times 10^2$	$\times 10^3$
$V_s$ $\sqrt{V_d}$														
0.8														
1.0														
1.2														
1.4														
1.6														
1.8														
2.0														
2.2														
2.4														
2.6														
2.8														
3.0														

【0023】スリープ19上のトナーは、スリープ19に電圧9から振動バイアス電圧を印加することによりドラム1に向けて飛翔せしめられ、増像に付着する。

【0024】トナーは主としてスリープ19との増像により帯電する。

【0025】上記構成の増像器による実験結果を表2に示す。本実施例に用いた磁性トナーの密度 $\rho$ は1.5g/cm<sup>3</sup>であるため、非磁性成分トナーの場合と同様に表中の「O」の設定におけるV<sub>d</sub>、V<sub>s</sub>、 $\rho$ 、Mの値を上記の式に代入すると、全ての設定において上記の式の関係が成立する。

【0026】

【表2】

ープ19は最小間隔が50～500 $\mu\text{m}$ に保たれ対向している。そして、この増像部21に於いて静電増像にトナーが付与され増像される。

【0022】増像部に搬送される磁性トナー層の厚みはブレード16によって規制される。ブレードは軟質の磁性体であり、増像スリープ19内に静止配置された磁石15の磁極N1と増像スリープ19を間て介して対向している。従って、ブレード16に対して磁極N1からの磁力線が集中し、ブレード16と増像スリープ19の間に強い磁気カーテンが形成される。この磁気カーテンにより増像スリープ19上にはブレード16と増像スリープ19の間隙より薄い磁性トナー層22が形成される。

【0027】ところで、トナーを十分に帯電させるためには、流動性の優れたトナーを用いる事が好ましい。

【0028】流動性が優れているトナーを用いる事で、増像スリープ上での均一なトナーコート層の形成と増像電荷付与が達成できると共に、増像領域において増像バイアスの印加に従いトナー飛翔が良好に行われ、均一なパウダークラフトの形成ができる事で、トナー粒子が感光ドラム上の増像に対して凝集した状態を形成せずに増像に忠実なトナー像として可視像化できる。

【0029】図3に於ける流動性指数とは、少なくとも増像及び増色材を含有し、体積平均粒径5～12 $\mu\text{m}$ である分級品表面に流動性向上材がどの程度均一に強く付

着しているかの指標であり、この数値が小さいほど流動性は向上材が均一に強く付着され、流動性は向上するものである。

【0030】トナー流動性指数の測定方法は、従来公知のパウダーテスター（ボンカワミクロン社製 PTD型）により以下の方法を取って測定した。測定環境を23℃、60%RHとする。

【0031】トナーを測定環境下に12時間放置した後、5.0gを正確に秤量する。振動台に、上から100メッシュ（目開き150 $\mu\text{m}$ ）、200メッシュ（目開き75 $\mu\text{m}$ ）、400メッシュ（目開き38 $\mu\text{m}$ ）のふるいを重ねてセットする。



【0032】正極に秤量した5.0gのトナーを静かにふるい(100メッシュ上)2の背、振幅1mmで15秒間振動させる。  
 【0033】静かにふるいの上に残ったトナー量を精秤する。

【0034】(100メッシュ上に残ったトナー量 (g)) / 5 × 1 (200メッシュ上に残ったトナー量 (g)) / 5 × 1 (400メッシュ上に残ったトナー量 (g)) / 5 × 1 (600メッシュ上に残ったトナー量 (g)) / 5 × 1 (800メッシュ上に残ったトナー量 (g)) / 5 × 1 (1000メッシュ上に残ったトナー量 (g)) / 5 × 1

【0035】図3の実験には非磁性トナーを用い、また、現像器、V、Vd、Mの設定は図1に於いて湿度が1.5以上得られ、カブリも1%以下であったものである。

【0036】上記の式より得られるトナーの流動性指数の値と転写紙上のカブリの値から図3のような関係が得られる。

【0037】図3に於いて流動性指数が2%以下の領域では、トナーが現像装置に運ばれた際に、非常に活発にパウダークラウドの形成が行われるため、特に湿度によるトナーの規制を行う事でできない非磁性トナーを用いる場合にはトナーの消費が顕著になる。

【0038】流動性指数が高くなると、規制部での電荷付与時にトナーの動きが悪くなり、プレートまたは現像スリーブとの接触回数が増える事によりトナーが十分に帯電されなくなり、反転トナーが多くなる。

【0039】図3に示すように流動性指数が20%を超えるとカブリの値が3%を超えてしまう。このためカブリの自立した高い高画質の画像を得るためには使用するトナーの流動性指数は20%以下である事が望ましい。

【0040】特に多数のトナー像を重ねるカラー画像形成装置に於ては、トータルのカブリ量を抑えるために単色画像でのカブリの値は1%以下である事が望ましいため、トナーの流動性指数は10%以下となる。

【0041】ところが、上述した流動性指数が20%以下のトナーを図1に示した現像装置に用いた場合、トナーの流動性が良好なため現像器12内の各構成材間の隙間にトナーが容易に流れ込み易く、特に塗布ローラ4とトナー容器6内腔部間に大きな隙間が形成された現像装置にあっては、隙間に入り込んだトナーは現像スリーブ2に供給される事無く搬送部材5からトナーが供給されるためトナー凝集を招いてしまう。

【0042】さらに感光ドラムと現像スリーブの周速比が高い場合には、塗布ローラ4、現像スリーブ2は高速で回転するためトナーに加わるストレスが増大すると共に、トナー容器6内腔部に凝集したトナーは高湿度環境下(湿度30℃以上)では徐々に凝集して固着してしまう虞がある。

た2種の成分を全モノマー量の12~18mol%、(d)プロポキシ化、または/及びエトキシ化したエーテル化ジフェニル成分を全モノマー量の45~60mol%、

【0049】次の実施例について図5により説明する。尚図1の実施例と同様の構成作用をするものは、同一の符号を付し説明を省略する。

【0050】図5に於いて弾性プレート3は、ウレタンゴム、リン青銅等の弾性を有する部材から成り、トナーの帯電促進性は、逆導性且つ強く帯電する性質を有するシート状の部材24がトナーと接触する部分に貼り付けられている。

【0051】本実施例に用いたトナーは負帯電性を示すため、シート部材としては強く正に帯電する性質を示すナイロン、セロファン等を用いるが、対摩耗性、環境安定性の点等からナイロンが好ましい。

\* 表 3

帯電量 ( $\mu\text{C/g}$ )	23℃ 50%RH	15℃ 10%RH	30℃ 80%RH
ウレタンゴムのみ	-15	-40	-6
ナイロンシート 貼り付け	-18	-20	-15
	○	○	○

【0058】

【0056】表3から明らかなように、プレートがウレタンゴムのみの場合、低温低湿度下ではプレートの設定圧が高いためにトナーが過度にチャージアップし、湿度が不足しており、高温高湿度下ではトナーに十分に帯電電荷を与えられず、反転カブリが発生している。一方、プレートに強ポジ帯電性のシートを用いた場合、ウレタンゴムのみよりも湿度に左右されず、確実にトナーに帯電電荷を与えられている事がわかり、さらにカブリも発生しない事がわかる。

【0057】

【0057】以上説明したように、プレートにトナーと逆導性に帯電電荷を有するシートを用いる事により、実施例1の如く常温高湿度の環境下で画像低下から低温低湿度の環境にすれば、高温多量の環境下から低温低湿度の環境まで安定して高画質を達成する事が可能になる。

【0058】

【0058】以上の説明で明らかになく本発明によれば、現像スリーブ上のトナー層を薄く保つたまま十分な画像の濃度を達成するためカブリを発生する事がない。

【0059】

【0059】本発明の一実施例の説明図。

【0060】

【0060】本発明の他の実施例の説明図。

【0061】

【0061】流動性指数とカブリの関係の説明図。

【0062】

【0062】本発明の更に他の実施例の説明図。

【0063】

【0063】Tgの説明図。

【0064】

【0064】Tgの説明図。

【0065】

【0065】本発明の更に他の実施例の説明図。

【0066】

【0066】本発明の更に他の実施例の説明図。

【0067】

【0067】本発明の更に他の実施例の説明図。

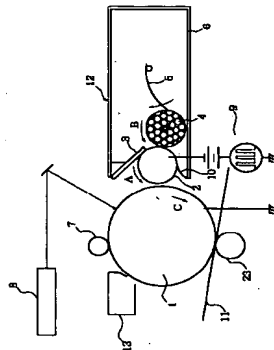
【0068】

【0068】本発明の更に他の実施例の説明図。

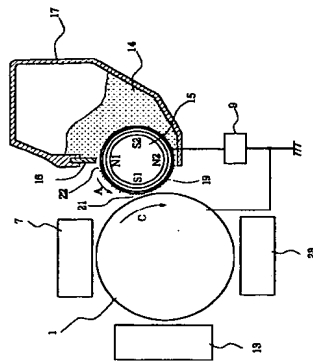
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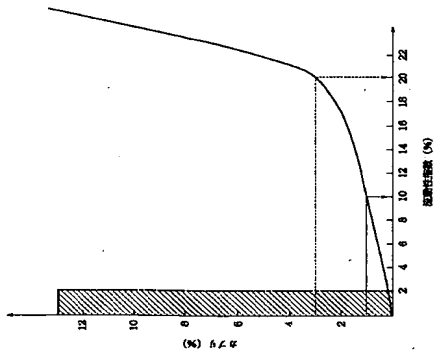
【図1】



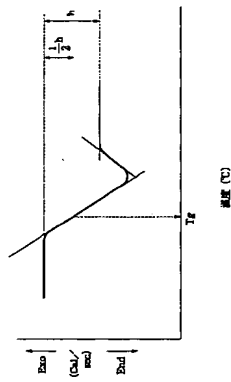
【図2】



【図3】



【図4】



【図5】

